P. lyrata Mouss.
P. lævigata Pfr.
P. pellucida Pse.
P. simulans Hartm.
P. concinna Pse.
P. Coxi Angas.
P. kubaryi Hartm.
P. pellucida Pse.

(*To be concluded.*)

ANNOTATED LIST OF ALABAMA LAND MOLLUSCA.

BY F. E. SARGENT, WOODVILLE, ALA.

Those familiar with the scarcity of land mollusca in the northern prairie States will appreciate the pleasure which one experiences in coming from Minnesota to Northern Alabama.

With headquarters upon the top of Cumberland Mountain in Jackson Co., it has been my pleasure during the past five months to do some collecting of land mollusca, the result of which may be of interest. The topography of the region is quite varied. The summit of the mountain is comparatively level, rather sandy and covered with timber. About half way down we come to the "benches" which are covered with lime-rocks. In most cases the flat rocks are piled one upon another forming excellent retreats for the smaller forms. At the foot of the mountain the "coves" are level and in places covered with heavy open timber.

The following list is doubtless far from complete, as but a small portion of the region outside of a radius of two miles from Woodville has been searched.

1. Selenites concava Say. Large form. Common, mostly on benches.
2. Zonites fuliginosus Griff. Frequent on benches.
3. Z. lævigatus Pfr. Common on benches.
4. Z. ligerus Say. Large form. Few very fine.
5. Z. intertextus Binn. Few on top.
6. Z. arboreus Say. Common on top. A peculiar form with strong striation above.
7. Z. radiatulus Gray. One example.
8. Z. indentatus Say. Few on benches.
9. Z. wheatleyi Bld. Few on benches.
10. Z. milium Morse. Few between rocks.
11. Z. capsella Gld. Three specimens.
12. Z. Sterkii Dall. Few between rocks.

13. Z. fulvus Drap. Very few on benches.
14. Z. gularis Say. Common on top.
15. Z. internus Say. Very common on top and benches.
16. Z. sp. (?) possibly a new species.
16a. Zonites suppressus Say.
17. Patula alternata mordax Shutt. Frequent on benches.
18. P. Cumberlandiana Lea. Very common on benches.
19. P. perspectiva Say. Common on benches among dead leaves.
20. Helicodiscus lineata Say. Very few on benches.
21. Punctum pygmæum Drap. Few.
22. Helix clausa Say. Few.
23. H. thyroides Say. Common in coves.
24. H. albolabris major Binn. Common on top.
25. H. exoleta Binn. Very common. Large with thick shell, (specimens from Chattanooga, Tenn. have very thin shell.)
26. H. elevata Say. One example. (Beautiful purple-banded var. taken at Chattanooga, Tenn.)
27. H. hirsuta Say. Common on top and benches.
28. H. stenotrema Fér. Common on benches.
29. H. stenotrema var. globosa, n. var. Very common between rocks.
30. H. spinosa Say. Few on benches.
31. H. tridentata Say. Frequent.
32. H. fallax Say. Frequent.
33. H. inflecta Say. Common on top.
34. H. Rugeli Shutt. Scarce on sides under rocks.
35. H. appressa Say. Very large and fine. Common on top and benches.
36. H. Sargentiana J. & P. (sp. nov.) common on rocks.
37. H. obstricta Say. Few on benches and in coves.
38. H. pustuloides Bld. Scarce, only six specimens taken.
39. H. dorfeuilliana Lea. Few in valley.
40. Vallonia perspectiva Sterki. Quite common.
41. Strobila labyrinthica Say. Common under bark.
42. Pupa corticaria Say. Very common.
43. Pupa armifera Say. Two examples in drift.
44. Pupa contracta Say. Common.
45. Pupa curvidens Gld. Common.
46. Pupa curvidens var. gracilis Sterki. Few.
47. Succinea avara (?) Say. Few young.

48. Pomatiopsis lapidaria Say. Common.
49. Carychium exiguum Say var. exile Ad. Few.
50. Helicina orbiculata Say. Common.

ON A REVISION OF THE AMERICAN UNIONIDÆ.

CHAS. T. SIMPSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In looking over the September NAUTILUS I was greatly interested in the article on American Association of Conchologists, and heartily agree with the suggestion that the nomenclature of our American Unionidæ needs revising. But to do this properly will be an herculean labor, one that will require time, hard study, and infinite patience, as well as a love for the work.

In the first place most of the literature on the subject is out of print, and much of it, such as the New Harmony Disseminator, Nicholson's Encyclopedia and the like, is so rare as to be practically out of the reach of the average student. It is scattered in a very large number of publications and it will take a considerable amount of careful research to hunt up what has been written on the subject.

Much of this literature is in a terribly confused condition, and there are many disputed points which will require the nicest judgment to satisfactorily settle. Lea read the descriptions of most of his species before scientific societies, claiming that such reading was a bona fide publication, and dated them from that time; Conrad held that no species could be considered published until a description had been printed and circulated. There was a further dispute between them as to dates, Lea holding that of publication of the part or separata in which his descriptions were printed was valid, while Conrad claimed that the date should be given when the whole volume was issued. There are many disputed points between Say and Lea as to their species. Lamarck described his Unionidæ in Animaux sans Vertebres, in Latin, giving each species from ten to fifteen words, without figures, and their identification largely rests on the fact that Dr. Lea afterwards examined the types.

Rafinesque, in his Monograph of the Bivalve Shells of the Ohio River, described and figured a large number of Unionidæ, but the descriptions are brief and unsatisfactory, and the figures are unrecognizable. Certain conchologists have considered his work valid, and